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Train Service.

West bound.	
17 Oregon Wash Ltd	3:45 a m
25 Huntington Pass	9:20 a m
9 Fast Mail	6:15 p m
27 Huntington Pass	6:33 p m
5 Oregon Wash Express	6:50 p m
East bound.	
18 Oregon Wash Ltd	2:51 a m
26 Boise passenger	8:50 a m
10 Fast Mail	11:24 a m
28 Boise passenger	3:50 p m
6 Oregon Wash Express	4:40 p m
Val train leaves at 9:30 a. m. re-arriving at 3:20 p. m.	

Local Market Report.

Corrected May 7, for the benefit of Argus readers by the Malheur Mercantile Company.
 Eggs, per dozen, 15c.
 Butter, per pound, 30c.
 Oats, per hundred, \$1.50
 Wheat, per hundred, \$1.60.
 Hay, per ton, \$5.
 Potatoes, per hundred, 50.
 Onions, per hundred, \$1.50.
 Apples, per box, \$1.00, to \$1.50.
 Chickens, dressed, per pound, 18c.
 Pork, dressed, 9 to 10c.
 Pork, live, 7 to 7½c.
 Veal, 9 to 10c.
 Beef, 11c to 12c.



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THE FLOCKMASTER.

Ewes that lose their lambs should raise some twin or orphan.
 Watch a sheep that is seen to stretch. See if it is constipated. If so, give wheat bran and oil-meal.
 Success in the sheep business depends as much or more upon the care taken as upon the sheep.
 Lambs that become chilled may be saved by giving them hot coffee. Do not have it too hot. After administering a tablespoonful or two wrap them warm in a thick, dry horse blanket.
 In the care of sheep great attention must be given to details. Sheep are such sensitive creatures that little things in care and feed make for success or failure, no matter what the breed.
 Fertility, which is daily becoming more of a need on every farm, is one of the sheep's strong virtues. Sheep eat and tramp everything which comes within reach into available plant food.
 —Farm Journal.

HANDLING CROSS RAMS.

Unless Animals Are of Extra Quality It Does Not Pay to Keep Them.
 The ram that is so cross he has to be continually watched is an unmitigated nuisance, a constant menace and positive danger to women and children, and I have known men to be severely injured when attacked by a vicious ram unexpectedly. Pet rams are almost invariably cross, says E. P. Snyder in the Ohio Farmer. Familiarity seems to breed contempt. They lose fear for all humankind and improve every opportunity to show their fearlessness and indulge their pugnacious natures.
 But this warlike trait has its merit. I have owned a good many cross rams, and they were invariably getters of strong, robust progeny. It is an indication of vigorous masculinity, and, while they have to be watched, rightly managed they are not dangerous to the flockmaster. By sidestepping their rushes and grabbing a horn as they pass they can be held till a little wholesome correction is administered. I have found their most vulnerable points to be nose and legs, and a good, sharp switching on these parts is quite effective for the time. While this punishment is of no permanent benefit to the ram, it always did me some good as I nursed my wrath and fondled the sore spots where my anatomy met the concussion.
 Where rams are very bad I have partly blindfolded them with a piece of leather fastened to their horns. I

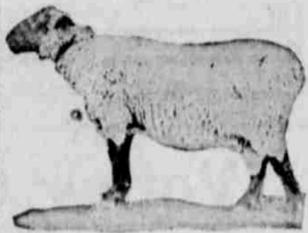


Photo by Arizona experiment station.

Hampshire Down sheep have the faculty of taking on flesh rapidly and producing a fine quality of mutton. Hampshires are hardy and mature early. The breed is common in the corn belt, as are Shropshires and Oxford. Even those with a strong bias for other breeds admit that no breed handles more kindly when skillfully fed than the Hampshire. In its native country the Hampshire has been a favorite for the production of mutton, lambs and wethers, and in America its crosses with the Merino have given a desirable type of early black faced lambs. The Hampshire ram shown is being used in breeding experiments at the Arizona experiment station.

knew one resourceful shepherd to use a novel device that effectually stopped their fighting. It is well known that rams cannot fight right unless they back away a considerable distance to get a start and gain momentum.

He cut pieces of broom handles two and one-half feet long, sharpened one end, bored a hole in the other end, tied a string in it and to the ram's tail. It was amusing to see them try to back up to get a good start. The sharp end of the stick would run into the ground, and the other end would prod them in the rear. They would hump up and whirl around to see what was wrong behind and then try again, but the stick had a way of keeping in place, ready for business, until they entirely lost interest in the fight and peace prevailed.

Unless the chronic butter is pure bred and of extra quality it does not pay to keep him. Better dispose of him and get a good one that does not have to be watched everlastingly.

Grain For Horses.

In feeding corn to a horse it had better form the noon meal, and it should be fed in the ear form. Let the night and morning meals consist of five parts of whole oats and one part of wheat bran dampened with water. A 1,200 pound horse should not have more than twelve to fourteen pounds of grain a day when working hard and may take less when idle. Feed a light amount of hay, giving the greater part of it at night, and but one or two pounds of it at noon. Always give the drinking water before feeding.

DAIRY WISDOM.

The cow should be given a fair trial with the right kind of feed in the right quantity, and she should be tried out with the tester and the scales before she is classed as unprofitable.
 The cow that is always hungry, or to put it more plainly, the cow that always has a good appetite, is the one that will yield the best profit.
 There may be occasional bad luck in the dairy business, but it almost invariably follows bad management.
 A good dairy cow should have all the feed she will eat and digest and keep in good health.
 An exposed or an abused cow will give less milk and that milk of a poorer quality than one well cared for.
 With good cows, good food, good stables, all profits can be wiped out by an ignorant or cruel stableman.
 The demands of a cow are imperative. The dairyman who consults his own convenience and disregards the comfort of his dairy herd suffers loss.

AILMENTS OF PIGS.

Treatment of Common Diseases That Afflict Young Porkers.

The prime essentials to good results with pigs are sunshine, exercise and feed, says Professor L. A. Weaver of the Missouri experiment station. One of the things often giving trouble is scours in the young pigs. Scours are usually caused by one of four things—either by changing the feed of the sow, overfeeding, dirty pens and troughs or exposure of either sow or pigs to cold rain or to cold weather in such a way that they become chilled.

The thing to watch especially is the feed. Changing from sweet to sour milk often causes the trouble, as will also the feeding of too much protein when the animal is not used to it. If the sow is fed too much her milk flow is so stimulated that very young pigs will get more than they can utilize, thus causing them to scour. Pigs should always be in dry, clean quarters and be fed in clean troughs. They should not be allowed to run out in cold rain or allowed to become chilled in any way. Sows running through filth and then being suckled by pigs will often throw pigs off.

There are a good many remedies for this trouble. The first thing to do is to cut down on the sow's feed and clean up her quarters if they need it. A tablespoonful of sulphur in the sow's



Hampshire hogs are very prolific, and the pigs grow up extremely even. The mothers are gentle and easily handled, losing few young. They are great rustlers, and their meat is not surpassed by that of any breed. While they are of the bacon type, they grow very large and will fatten out at any age. They put on flesh where the valuable pork is to be found—not much belly and scrapple, but plenty of ham and loin. Their distinguishing mark is a belt of white about the body, although they are sometimes bred all black.

feed for two days is recommended. If sow is given a good physic, such as epsom salts, good results will follow. Scalded milk is also a good remedy. Each pig may be given a good physic, such as a teaspoonful of castor oil or epsom salts. Charcoal is good. There is also a contagious form of scours called white scours. The cure is to clean and disinfect the pens and give physic.

Thumps often occur in young pigs and is the result of lack of sunshine and exercise along with high feeding. The remedy is, of course, to cut down the sow's feed and force the pigs to take exercise out in the sunshine. Thumps also may occur in large pigs after they are weaned, but when old pigs have it it is usually caused by some affection of the lungs.

Piles may be caused by feeding too laxative or too constipating diet. Eating soft coal, ashes, etc., may cause them. Cleanse well with hot water and soap. Using a wash made by dissolving one part powdered alum in twenty parts of water or by oiling, with ointment made up of ichthyol one part, vaseline ten parts, is soothing. In bad cases it may be necessary to take a stitch across the anus in order to keep parts in place.

Freshening Cows.

It is not best to feed too heavily with grain just previous to cows coming in, but it is still good policy to feed some. Bran may be fed safely at any time. A little oilmeal and cornmeal, too, in limited measure may be fed, and after calving they ought not to get on to full grain ration under a fortnight because of the danger of udder troubles.

Thumps in Pigs.

As an additional precaution against thumps avoid feeding much corn to sows and young pigs. Prefer mixed laxative rations, and if the drinking water is soft from lack of lime add lime-water to the slop at the rate of one ounce to the quart. Roots and alfalfa hay also are admirable feeds for brood and nursing sows.



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